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WEEKLY.

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NO. 7.

INDIANA STATE SENTINEL: A GAZETTE OF THE PEOPLE.

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OPPOSITE ODD FELLOWS' HALL.

AUSTIN H. BROWN, Publisher.

The Weekly Indiana State Sentinel,
TO SINGLE SUBSCRIBERS,
IS ONLY ONE DOLLAR A YEAR!
Eleven Copies for Ten Dollars!
TO BE PAID IN ADVANCE IN ALL CASES.

Progress.

Gen. Scott is a man of progress, especially when that progress is necessary to his occupancy of the White House. When the Whig party in 1840 set the precedent of looking to the army rather than the civil list for their candidates for the Presidency, Scott first conceived the idea that he was in the line of safe precedents. When he left the naturalized citizens of foreign birth, who had left their native lands and sought an asylum here, because they were Democrats, voting the Democratic ticket, he was "fired with indignation," and with two friends sat down at the Astor House, in New York, with as much deliberation as he would have planned a military campaign, and drew up an address designed to rally a Native American party. One year after that time, with his eye steadily on the Presidency, he wrote his celebrated letter to George W. Reed, a notorious Native American in Philadelphia, in which he declared, not in a moment of excitement, but after a year's calm reflection, that "between extending the period of residence before naturalization and a total repeal of all acts on the subject, his mind inclined to the latter." He was then in favor, not only of prohibiting the honest Irish, German, and other foreigners, who come to our shores, enjoying the rights of American citizens, by voting at the ballot box, but would prohibit them from purchasing a home for themselves and their families. A sentiment more than the monstrous federal doctrine of the alien laws, which overthrew the elder Adams.

Seven years afterwards, when his darling Native American party had been crushed by the noble energies of the American Democracy, his mind undergoes a change. The road in which he had started he found would lead him to infamy and disgrace, as a politician, which his military laurels could not save; and a change came over the spirit of his dreams. From this position he must retreat.

A few days before the meeting of the Whig convention of 1848, W. E. Robinson, a celebrated Whig, and Irishman—the man of Shive Gannon memory—wrote a flattering letter to the General, to which he replied that "it would be impossible for him to recommend or support any measure intended to exclude naturalized citizens from a just and full participation in all civil and political rights, secured to them by our republican laws and institutions." This was a rapid stride in progress; but fearing that this would not be enough to save him the vote of foreign born citizens, in his letter accepting the nomination for the Presidency, he makes still further progress, and says he would recommend and approve an alteration in the naturalization laws suggested by his military experience, viz:

"Giving to all foreigners the right of citizenship who shall faithfully serve, in time of war, one year on board of our public ships, or in our land forces—regular or volunteer—in their receiving an honorable discharge from the service."

This he thinks will certainly cap the climax of his liberality. When a foreigner lands on our shores with his wife and little ones, to secure his citizenship, he must hunt up a recruiting officer and bind himself to the slavery and despotism of the regular army, to be kicked and cuffed about by stiff and starched up drill sergeants, for one year. This will be a glorious privilege indeed, but more on this subject of progress hereafter.

Democrats Organize.

We copy the following important announcement from the Central Democratic Committee at Washington. Send on all the names of the Democrats with the Post-offices and the Documents will be forwarded. The committee will give you the ammunition and you must use it:

To the Members of the Central Democratic State and County Committees:

"The Democratic Resident Committee, appointed by the National Democratic Executive Committee, under the authority of the last Democratic National Convention, have now in course of publication a number of valuable documents for the coming campaign. In order to complete their lists of names, already large, but not as full as should be desired, the Resident Committee respectfully asks the chairman of the different Democratic State and county committees, and all active Democrats throughout the Union, to forward at their earliest convenience such lists of names in their respective localities or districts, with post offices attached, as may serve to promote the good of the cause."

W. M. GWIN.

Chairman of the Resident Committee.
A. P. Edgerton, Secretary.
P. S. Democratic papers in all parts of the country are requested to publish.

Boone County.

The Democrats of Boone county will hold a Convention at Lebanon on Saturday, the 24th day of July, 1852, for the purpose of nominating candidates for the various county offices to be filled at the approaching general election, the appointment of delegates to the Congressional Convention, and such other business as may properly come before a County Convention.

A full attendance is solicited. It is hoped the friends will hold their township meetings and promptly send up their delegates accordingly.

Court of Common Pleas.

We have been requested to say that Levi L. Todd, Esq., our present Senator, will be a candidate for the nomination for Judge of the Court of Common Pleas for Marion county. Mr. Todd was bred to the profession of the law, and practiced many years at Lexington, Ky. Since his residence in this State he has been a practical farmer.

Birds of a Feather, &c.

The letter of Gen. Scott, promising to come out for the compromise, in case he was nominated, which was smoked out of Scott's pocket at the Whig Convention, was addressed to William S. Archer, of Va., who made himself not only conspicuous, but ridiculous a few years ago on account of his Nativism.

The Springfield (Ohio) Republic says that the Native American letter of Gen. Scott is a "fine forgery," the editor, however, admits that Gen. Scott did write a letter on that subject. Now will the Republic, or any other Whig paper, publish the genuine letter? Bring it out or cease your clamor.

Fugitives from Justice.

Thomas Kane, a fugitive from justice, has been reclaimed under the Ashburton treaty, recently at New York, and taken back to Ireland, to be tried for the offense of attempting to murder. Greeley as usual, takes advantage of this act, to create an excitement among the Irish citizens. He says:

"Perhaps our Irish fellow-citizens who look into this extradition case may obtain from it a clearer idea of the beauties of that Fugitive Slave Law, which they so generally approve and uphold."

He then concludes his article as follows:

"Yes, but he may have a trial where the master claims that he belongs!" Oh, certainly—so can Kane have a trial in Ireland. He can demand a trial by his peers, which a negro at the south cannot. He can have the testimony of his brethren and neighbors in his behalf; but the negro's testimony at the south cannot be brought in conflict with any white man's. The odds are all in the Irishman's favor."

Odds in favor of the Irishman! and so will every Democrat in this nation say they ought to be. But Greeley, a Scott whig, thanks it wrong indeed that a negro slave cannot have equal privileges with an Irishman. So thought Gen. Kilgore, the whig elector who harangued the whigs so eloquently at the recent ratification meeting; when he in a speech declared that ninety out of every hundred of the niggers were men more intelligent and better entitled to vote than the foreigners. "Oh monstrous Fugitive Slave Law," say the whigs, "it doesn't give a nigger an equal chance with an Irishman."

"When the editor of the 'Sentinel' says that Gen. Scott proposes that foreigners 'SHALL serve one year' &c., he wrote what he knew to be untrue and did it for the purpose of deceiving the foreigners. Gen. Scott proposes no such thing, as the very paragraph quoted shows. He is in favor of giving the right of citizenship to all foreigners who shall so serve in time of war, &c. He would not force them to serve—but when they did it, of their own accord, then, as a consideration for that service, he would make them citizens. Will any man say there is anything wrong in this? By that service they will have proved their devotion to their country, and deserve to become its citizens. Will the Sentinel say that they should not be entitled to citizenship under such circumstances?—Ind. Journal.

When we penned the article referred to, we knew that it was true, every word of it. Here is Gen. Scott's own words:

"Also to recommend or approve of a single alteration in our naturalization laws, suggested by my military experience, viz—giving to all foreigners the right of citizenship, who shall faithfully serve, in time of war, one year on board of our public ships, or in our land forces, regular or volunteer, on their receiving an honorable discharge from the service."

Now, what does he propose? In time of war if a foreigner shall join the army and serve one year, he shall be admitted to citizenship. If he chooses to be a merchant, a mechanic, a farmer, or a laborer, and does not choose to enlist in the army, he must wait till his five years' probation. But if he would be a citizen sooner than that period, then he shall join the army, or he shall not have the privilege awarded to others. The Sentinel says there should be a "uniform rule of naturalization," as required by the Constitution. It is no more laborious to serve in the army than to dig and toil in making railroads and canals.

"The Democracy, in selecting a candidate for the Presidency, supposed they had nominated a man that had at least been in a battle. It now turns out that he never participated in any of the glorious achievements of our arms under Gen. Scott, in Mexico. It would have been far better for them to have taken Gen. Lane, who did so much fighting, and who, in every respect, is the superior of Mr. Pierce.—Ind. Journal.

Oh yes, better to have nominated any one else. Our Whig friends are terribly dissatisfied with the nomination, and no wonder! The signs of the times are not very encouraging. It now turns out, says the truth-loving John D. DeForest, that he (Pierce) never participated in any of the glorious achievements of our arms under Gen. Scott, in Mexico. This is the statement of John D. DeForest, editor of the Indiana State Journal. If he tells the truth, then Generals Scott, Pillow, Shields, and Twiggs lie. Gen. Scott, in his official report of the officers "who were engaged in the battles of Mexico," reports "Gen. F. Pierce, commanding the 9th, 12th, and 15th infantry," as participating in the battles of "Contreras, Chihuahua, Molino del Rey, near Chapultepec, near Belen, and at Gaxeta de Belen." If DeForest is a man of truth, then Gen. Scott has made a false report. The Whigs may select their horns.

Pass Him Round.

While at Indianapolis we learned that a member of the Legislature from Wayne county, by the name of EDMUND LAWRENCE, refused to receive pay for eight days that he was absent from his seat—he being the only one of the 150 members, who seems to have been troubled with conscientious scruples, in regard to the morality of taking pay for services not rendered. He deserves to have a monument erected to his memory, for daring to be honest in the midst of such profligacy and corruption as that by which he was surrounded. Pass him round.—Milton Gregg.

Edmund Lawrence is, no doubt, an honest man. His conduct shows a noble contrast when compared with Milton Gregg, who charged full pay for five weeks that he was absent, as a member of the Constitutional Convention, and TEN DOLLARS for Railroad fare and expenses, when none was incurred. Pass him round, Milton.

"Milton Gregg complains that Messrs. Davis, Owen, and Kent, charged full pay whilst they were absent during the Baltimore Convention. This is done to divert public attention from his case. Three dollars a day for five weeks absence as a member of the Convention, and five dollars for railroad fare, when he traveled free, and five dollars for staying one night with his wife, is hard to best. No wonder Milton cries 'stop thief.'"

"The Journal publishes an article from the New York Tribune, advising the Whigs not to bet on the Presidential election, on the ground of the immorality of the practice. The morals of the whig party have greatly improved in the last four years. They were ready and willing to bet on Taylor's election in 1848. Reason. They then thought they could win. They now know they will lose."

The Catholic Vote.

We regret to see so much said in the political papers about "the Catholic vote." The Catholics, like all other religious denominations, are divided in politics. The Priests leave the members free and unrestrained. In the present contest the Whig members of that Church will vote for Scott, and the Democratic members for Pierce.

"DeForest says the nomination of Frank Pierce 'is cheapening the Presidency rather too much for the honest masses of the Democratic party.' Who authorized him to speak for the honest masses of the Democratic party? Better keep his own friends in line, and not undertake to speak for the Democracy."

"Harvest has commenced in this vicinity. The quality of the wheat is excellent, but the quantity will not equal the last year's yield."

"Can the Liars Lie?"

This is the caption of an article in the New York Tribune, intended to do, in most indignant terms, that Gen. Scott has with sympathy with Nativism. It is written by Horace Greeley, the man who was publicly convicted of lying in the Hall of Congress by the testimony of his own political friends. In the face of Gen. Scott's Native American letter, he says:

"The 'Native' agitation spread to Philadelphia, where it found a similar incitement in local politics and there led to furious riots, in which two Catholic churches were burned, several men killed and others severely wounded. An intense excitement spread over the land. The Irish were reported the first to resort to violence in Philadelphia, and popular feeling ran high against them. Under the influence of this excitement, General Scott wrote one or two letters evincing sympathy with the popular feeling, and a desire that the privileges of Naturalization be enjoyed by the colored or withdrawn. We believe these letters were private, but their tenor was as above stated."

It is an old maxim, "that a liar should have a good memory." The Philadelphia riots here mentioned took place in the spring and summer of 1844. Scott's letter to Reid was dated November, 1841, more than two years before the scenes of incendiarism and blood, here described, occurred. There is the letter and there are the sentiments of the Whig candidate for the Presidency. The Whigs may gasconade and cavort as much as they please—they can neither blot it out or explain it away.

"The Madison Banner, of the 6th of July, says that a Whig of Madison wishes to bet five hundred dollars that General Scott will be elected President of this nation on the first Monday of November next. We are authorized by a Democrat of Indianapolis to say, in reply to the Madison man, that his offer is hereby accepted. As soon as the Madison Whig shall deposit in one of the good Banks of the city of Louisville the said five hundred dollars, with authority to said Bank to give it over to the winner on the above contingency, and give official evidence to the Indianapolis man that such money is so deposited for like purpose, and then the amount thereof will be immediately deposited with similar instructions.

Come on, Mr. Madison man—you dare not put up the stakes. If you do not reply in two weeks you must own that you have lied."

Address your communication to the publisher of the State Sentinel, who is authorized to act for the Indianapolis man.

Betting.

Judge Conrad proposes to bet with the Editor of the Indiana State Sentinel. This is like Gen. Scott challenging Dr. Witt. Clinton to fight a duel after he had taken an oath against duelling. But hear how the Judge talks:

"So, you have worked up your courage to bet upon Virginia and Indiana. But we named States enough, certain for Scott to give him a large majority without Virginia or Indiana. Here they are—Vermont, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut, North Carolina, New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Delaware, Maryland, Georgia, Florida, Louisiana, Tennessee, Kentucky, and Ohio. Will you bet on any two of these?"

Now, sir, we will bet you the boots on New York, a hat on New Jersey, a coat on Georgia, a vest on Florida, pants on Louisiana, and an oyster supper for ten on Tennessee. Here is a chance. Do you go it, Judge?"

New Post Offices.

The following new Post Offices have been established in Indiana:

West York, St. Joseph county, C. W. N. Stephens P. M.; Clayton, Hendricks county, W. A. Ragan, P. M.; Pond Creek, M's, Knox county, J. D. Williams, P. M.; Union City, Randolph county, S. C. Miller, P. M.; Zanesville, Daviess county, E. Hitchcock, P. M.; Fairfield, Cen'y, De Kalb county, Henry Ford, P. M.; Broton, Henry county, Lydia Green, P. M.; Pulaski, Pulaski county, E. Hall, P. M.

Good.

The New York Herald (neutral) thus portrays the present condition of the Whig party:

"One portion of the Whigs object to the nominee, the other to the platform. Both sections are aiding and abetting in the demonstration of their party, and before next fall they may succeed in producing a complete disintegration in its ranks. It is like the case of the man who married two wives, one young and the other old. The younger one never ceased pulling out all his gray hairs, and the old one pulled out all his black hairs. The result was, that between them both, they did not leave him a hair at all, and he was made perfectly bald, an object of laughter and derision."

The Revising Committee.

What a dignified body this Revising Committee must have been, with Robert Dale Owen at its head.—Milton Gregg.

We hope Mr. Owen will forthwith repair to New Albany and take a few lessons from that pink of propriety and courtesy, Milton Gregg, Esq. Mr. Owen is an apt scholar, and perhaps, under such tuition, he might soon be prepared to make his appearance in good society.

"Joseph G. Marshall, the leading Whig of Indiana, and late Senator from Jefferson county, was absent at least one half the session, yet he charged full pay for the whole time. Mr. Hudson, a Whig member from Vigo, went to the Whig Convention, and charged for the time he was absent. These things Milton Gregg should have remembered when he undertook to arraign Democrats for receiving pay for the time they were absent. 'Pluck the beam out of thine own eye,' honest Milton."

"The regular Democratic nominee for Governor of Maine, John Hubbard, is in favor of the liquor law of that State. The Whigs have nominated a decided opponent of the law, and the Democrats who oppose the law and are in favor of its repeal, have held a convention and nominated another Democratic candidate in favor of repeal. This will defeat any election by the people, and the election will devolve on the Legislature."

"It is said that Mr. Willard, the Democratic candidate for Lieutenant Governor, received SEVEN THOUSAND DOLLARS, from Mr. Green, the Democrat who purchased the Georgia Lands, for his extra service while in the Legislature.—Cambridge Reville.

"Who said so? The man who made the charge, we wager, cannot be found. But found or not, we produce it as a MALICIOUS FALSHOOD."

"An accommodation train is now running on the Madison and Indianapolis Railroad, leaving Indianapolis at 5 A. M., and arrives at Madison about 11 o'clock; returning, the train leaves Madison at 1 P. M., and arrives at Indianapolis at 7 P. M."

"Gen. Pierce, at the present time, we believe, lives in Concord.—Wabash Courier.

Yes, and Gen. Scott and the Whig party live in Discord."

"The State Board of Equalization, composed of one delegate from each Congressional District, convened in this city on Monday."

Gen. Scott's Religious Views.

For the purpose of injuring Gen. Scott, his religious views are misrepresented. In strong Protestant communities he is represented as a violent Catholic; in strong Catholic neighborhoods he is represented as a violent proscriber of Protestantism. In each of these representations great injustice is done him. We know him to be, of our own personal knowledge, a sincere Protestant, yet entertaining the most liberal views towards those with whom he does not agree in religious faith.—Ind. Journal.

This settles the question. DeForest speaks from his "personal knowledge." From our personal knowledge we give this opinion, that Gen. Scott's religious garments set rather loosely on him. We know he attends St. John's Church, and sits under the ministry of Dr. Pyne, a high Church of England Minister—the man who consigned Gen. Jackson to hell in his funeral notice of that distinguished statesman. In this aristocratic church, with velvet-cushioned pews and to the sound of the organ, Gen. Scott worshipped—whether in spirit and in truth we judge not. His daughters were educated at a Catholic institution in France, but whether this was owing to his predilection for the Catholic religion, or to his preference for foreign over American schools, we are not prepared to say, but incline to the latter opinion. So much for his religion.

James Gordon Bennett's Opinion of the Candidates.

Bennett, of the New York Herald, is one of those straight forward, plain, blunt men, who speaks out his opinions, of men and things with an independence that is truly commendable. He is no partisan. He sometimes supports Democrats and sometimes Whigs. No man understands political parties, or can better judge of political results than he can. The following is his opinion of the two candidates:

"Gen. Scott is a gallant military leader—a man of high honor in private life—a soldier of unquestioned courage; but he is vain, empty, proud, and silly. He conceives that this country is his property, and that no other man has a right to be a candidate for the Presidency but himself. He is, moreover, entirely in the hands of a coterie of the most dangerous demagogues that ever controlled any party, or afflicted any country. His election would lead to evils of the most dreadful kind—paralyze industry, and strike with alarm both South and North at the progress of these principles which only tend to the alienation of the two great sections. General Pierce, on the contrary, is the true compromise candidate—the modest man—the man of sound good sense—the man of courage in the day of battle, and of wisdom in the day of peace—the man to propose nothing that is not sensible, and to do nothing that is not redound to the prosperity and glory of his country. He is certainly the man for the occasion; and there is every appearance, from the delight with which the announcement of his name has thus far been received throughout the country, by all parties, that he is the man that is coming."

Whig Calculations.

A shrewd Whig politician, in a letter from Baltimore, sets down Scott's election certain, and bases it upon the following calculations:

An examination of the electoral college shows the following States as certain for Gen. Scott:

New York	35
New Jersey	27
Pennsylvania	27
Delaware	3
Maryland	10
North Carolina	10
Virginia	10
Ohio	23
Kentucky	12
Tennessee	12
Vermont	3
Total	148

By this Whig calculation they are able to muster up 148 votes, lacking one vote of enough to elect. In this calculation they have included Indiana. Now if they can get Indiana and take up one vote more among the "rest of mankind," they think they have a sure thing.

True.

The Albany Evening Journal, the leading Whig paper in New York, edited by Thurlow Weed, in March, 1848, gave the following calm, dispassionate, and truthful notice of Gen. Scott:

"In the character of General Scott there is much very much to commend and admire. But the mischief is, there is weakness in all that he says or does about the compromise. Coming from so high a position, and in the campaign of 1840, he wrote a gratuitous letter making himself a candidate. And since that time, with a family which seems upon men who get bewildered in gazing upon the 'White House,' he has been suffering his pen to do the glory achieved by his sword."

The Tribune and the Whig Platform.

The New York Tribune cordially endorses the nomination of Gen. Scott, but ridicules the idea of the Whig platform settling the compromise question, and adds:

"But by the question thus 'settled,' the plank evidently means to cover all questions relative to slavery, and to denounce all discussions, criticism, or remonstrance respecting the existence of slavery in this country as perilous and wrong. All this is alike futile and preposterous—we defy it, exorcise it, spit upon it."

"Achilles Williams is a candidate for Treasurer of Wayne county. Achilles is a sensible man; he declined the Whig nomination for State Treasurer, and becomes a candidate for county Treasurer of Wayne county; thus exchanging the certainty of defeat for a State office, for the reasonable prospect of success for a county office in a Whig county."

"William H. Seward takes time by the fore-lock, and says he will decline any cabinet appointment tendered him by Gen. Scott. Jack refused to eat his supper because he could not get it. Scott will never have the power to tender an office to Seward; and if he had, the Senate would not confirm it. He may well decline."

James F. McDowell.

This is the name of the Democratic Elector in the Eleventh District, and not James L. McDowell, as it is published in some of the Democratic Journals. Will our eulogists examine the name and see that the correction is made?

"We saw a fellow in front of the Palmer House yesterday with a turtle which he had just caught. The demand for soup not being very brisk, he did not succeed in selling the varmint. He was recommended to call at the Journal office."

"Elwood Fisher of the Southern Press, refuses to support either Pierce or Scott. This determination we presume, will not materially change the general result."

"At a recent Scott ratification meeting in Richmond county, New York, Henry Seaman, formerly a Native American member of Congress, presided."

"Secretary Corwin is now sojourning at his residence in Lebanon, Ohio, in very feeble health."

"Greeley has issued the 'Campaign Life of General Scott.' When will he issue his Civil life? Never."

"The Yassou City (Miss.) Whig says that the prospects are very good for the crops in that section. Not only the cotton but the corn is unusually promising."

Carroll County.

DELPHI, IND., July 6, 1852.

Editor of Sentinel:—Saturday last, July 3, was a proud day for Delphi. Our Democratic Club had advertised that we would celebrate the 4th of July in a Pic-Nic, and supposing that we might be joined by a few hundred Democrats, we invited our candidate for Elector, Mr. Dougherty, to attend and address the meeting. But what was our astonishment when, at three o'clock, the assembly was actually computed by some at three thousand persons. The chief attraction of the day was two hickory wagons from Prince William, containing the one 30 ladies, and the other about 30, besides a great many of the male sex; each lady wearing a flag inscribed with the names of "Pierce and King." When this splendid and beautiful cavalcade, attended by a full brass band, as well as a band of martial music, and some 300 horsemen, reached the public square, it would have done your heart good to have heard the deafening shouts of the assembled thousands. Never at any time in my life, have I witnessed so much enthusiasm.

Mr. Dougherty made an excellent speech of about an hour's duration, after which a procession was formed and marched to the dinner table. After partaking of an excellent repast prepared by the Democrats of Delphi and vicinity, the glorious song of democracy, and the exercises at the table were concluded by an excellent address from an Irish boy. The procession was then re-formed and returned to the Court House square, where short addresses were delivered by Col. Hanna, W. L. Black, James B. Odell, Nath. Black, and others, after which the crowd departed, after spending one of the most delightful days ever witnessed in the county."

On the evening before the celebration, we erected a splendid hickory pole, which is graced with a beautiful flag and a magnificent streamer, bearing aloft the names of our nominees."

Our Democratic club, which was organized in February last, meets regularly every Saturday evening. Very frequently we have a regular speaker, but we are now at a loss, for we call the roll of members, and turn the meeting into a kind of political class meeting, and each member, as his name is called, gives in his experience. Our club is therefore, a self-sharpened, and we rarely fail in having an interesting turn-out. From a knowledge acquired by a considerable experience, I can cheerfully recommend this method of conducting associations of this kind as being better than any other plan I ever saw adopted."

"Our friends in other counties will but wake up as they have in Old Carroll, the majority at the Presidential Election for Pierce and King, in this State, cannot fall short of fifteen thousand."

[For the Daily Indiana State Sentinel.]

JAMESTOWN, Boone Co., July 3, 1852.

MR. EDITOR:—The last No. of the Journal gives a glowing account of the grand ratification meeting of the Whigs at Booneville, (which must have been here, as there is no Booneville in this county). Now, in order fully to appreciate the grandeur of the event, the editor should have been present himself. In order, however, that he may have a just idea of the concourse—the magnitude of the scene—the harmony, enthusiasm, and consequent advancement of the general's prospects, I propose giving the details of the said glorification."

About 8 o'clock P. M., on the evening specified, the friends of General Scott began to pour in from all quarters, and concentrated in the street opposite a certain tailor shop. In a short time the grand procession was formed, consisting of two rabid Whig voters and five boys from eight to twelve years old. These, marshaled by the two Scott men, they proceeded in most delightful confusion to the large room, where were prepared six tripurpentine tables which were then and there tossed about for a few minutes amidst most enthusiastic and long continued cheers for the "hero of an hundred battles," when two of the juveniles being Democrats, retired in disgust—the Whig portion of the crowd, however, ever continued much longer. The editor in publishing this affair, has touched the wrong cord. The Whigs are heartily ashamed of it. One staunch Whig declares he will not support a paper which notices so small an affair. His name is not high in the ranks of the Whigs, spoken of in the Whig press are of like character. Sic transit gloria."

[For the Daily Indiana State Sentinel.]

MR. EDITOR:—Permit me to suggest the name of JOHN T. MORRISON as a suitable person to represent this county in the next Legislature. His nomination by this Convention would secure the hearty and cordial support of the young Democracy, while his talents and qualifications recommended him to the respectability of the whole county. By announcing the above you will confer a favor upon many good Democrats."

[For the Daily Indiana State Sentinel.]

Our Elections.—George P. Baell.

The Democratic party has ever been in favor of cherishing, and on proper occasions, placing in stations of honor and profits its young men. Principles have ever been before men with all true Democrats; yet, at the same time, a proper regard has been paid to the qualifications of the persons selected, and that selection has generally been made, from the great body of the party, rather than from a favored few."

In the case of Col. Polk, a man was called to the Presidency, whose name had never been mentioned by the office, until the day of his nomination; yet his administration will stand out on the pages of history, as one that has been successful in peace and in war, and that has added an empire to our dominions, and settled questions which the most gifted of his predecessors had been unable to accomplish."

Franklin Pierce now stands before the American people as a model candidate—as a man who has never sought office, but who has been high in the ranks of the party, and has been freely bestowed. He is now in the vigor of manhood, with his mind well matured and principles firmly established. That he will be the next President of the United States, no sane man, who looks over the whole ground, can this moment doubt."

Indiana has a State ticket in the field of the right stamp. Wright, Willard, and all the rest, so far as selected, are men that will confer credit upon the State. Men that calculate the balance of the ticket, a like care should be taken to make good and popular selections. Without the least desire to detract from the merits of gentlemen who have been favorably mentioned in connection with the office of Representative to the next Legislature, it appears to me, that we have a young man in our midst, who would not only be a credit to the county, should be selected as one of our Representatives; but who would add strength to our whole ticket, should he be nominated by the Democratic Convention. I allude to GEORGE P. BELL, who, for the last three years, has been known as an efficient and gentlemanly clerk in the office of the Treasurer of State. Mr. Bell was raised a farmer, and therefore strong sympathies are with the laboring men of the State. Principally by his own industry and exertions, he has obtained a very liberal education, and is what may be called a good scholar. Few men of his years are better acquainted with the affairs of the State, either financially or politically."

In addition to our own views on the subject, we have been requested to present the name of Mr. Baell, in connection with the office of Representative by many of our adopted citizens, who will consider his nomination as a favor to themselves."

"The Forest City and Herald propose to celebrate the anniversary of the battle of Lundy's Lane on the battle ground on the 25th. Like their fathers in 1814, the Whigs are going to Canada.—E."

"Our fathers fled to Canada in 1814, but none of them ever failed at the sight of the enemy.—Forest City."

"No, but the great gun of the Whig party, Gen. Scott, surrendered himself a prisoner of war at the sight of the enemy about this time. Pierce faints but never surrenders."

"Fuss and Feathers."

This is one of the names invented by patent Pierce Democracy, and applied to Gen. Scott.—Dayton Gas.

False, as is not unusual with the Gazette. The name was invented by a Whig, a Taylor Whig—the New York Mirror—and applied to Gen. Scott, in 1848.—Cin. Enquirer."

"Since capital fighting is now reckoned by Whigs the only qualification needed in a President, it is thought, if they succeed this time, they will nominate Yankar Sullivan or Tom Hyer, in 1856.—Low Democrat."

Parson Brownlow on Scott.

[From the Knoxville, Tenn. Whig, Sept. 11.]

THE WHIG NOMINATION.